

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation
Form**

This form is used for documenting property groups relating to one or several historic contexts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* (formerly 16B). Complete each item by entering the requested information.

 X New Submission Amended Submission

A. Name of Multiple Property Listing

Historic Resources of Magna, Utah, 1850-1972

B. Associated Historic Contexts

(Name each associated historic context, identifying theme, geographical area, and chronological period for each.)

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D. Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this documentation form meets the National Register documentation standards and sets forth requirements for the listing of related properties consistent with the National Register criteria. This submission meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR 60 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Signature of certifying official

Title

Date

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

I hereby certify that this multiple property documentation form has been approved by the National Register as a basis for evaluating related properties for listing in the National Register.

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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Create a Table of Contents and list the page numbers for each of these sections in the space below.

Provide narrative explanations for each of these sections on continuation sheets. In the header of each section, cite the letter, page number, and name of the multiple property listing. Refer to *How to Complete the Multiple Property Documentation Form* for additional guidance.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 250 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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E. STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXTS

I. Introduction

This multiple property documentation form (MPDF) is intended to provide a context in which to understand and assess historic properties and architectural resources within the downtown core of Magna, Utah. The context is organized into four temporal periods:

- Pre-Boom Town Era (1850-1903)
- Copper Boom Town Era (1904-1929)
- The Great Depression and Recovery (1930-1945)
- Post-World War II and Suburbanization (1946-1972)

The Pre-Boom Town Era was characterized by early Mormon settlement, primarily for agriculture, although by the 1890s metal mining had formally begun in the Magna area. The Copper Boom Town Era marked a period of rapid development, during which Utah's copper industry truly came into its own and led to a sharp increase in the number of miners and associated industrial workers in Magna. The Great Depression and Recovery Era heralded an end to the town's growth, as the economic downturn resulted in a near collapse of the mining industry, leaving many workers unemployed. The industry rebounded in World War II, however, and brought a return to prosperity for many residents. The Post-World War II period was characterized by change. Copper mining and processing continued but, with the end of the war, suburbanization and residential development in Magna and surrounding areas increased.

II. Pre-Boom Town Era (1850-1903)

Magna, Utah, is situated in an area of intense historical activity that reaches beyond the borders of Utah. Northern Utah in general and the Salt Lake Valley in particular saw a comparatively large amount of exploration and immigrant travel during the days of national expansion and westward migration in the early to mid-1800s. Fur trappers and traders of the 1820s, including the famed Jedediah Strong Smith, passed through the area in their search for streams filled with beaver and other fur-bearing animals. A few decades later, in 1845, John C. Frémont of the U.S. Corps of Topographical Engineers explored the area around the Great Salt Lake as part of the Great Reconnaissance (DeLafosse 1998). Frémont's notes from the expedition contributed directly to promoter Lansford Hastings' decision to establish his now notorious Hastings Cutoff emigrant trail through the valley the following year. Along this trail passed the Bryant-Russell Party, the Harlan-Young Party, the Lienhard Party, and the ill-fated Donner-Reed Party. Four years later, in 1850, Captain Howard Stansbury traveled through the area while exploring the boundaries of the Great Salt Lake (DeLafosse 1998).

Geographically, the southern shores of the Great Salt Lake and the northern slopes of the Oquirrh Mountain Range form a natural constriction or bottleneck, where passage east-west is forced into a narrow corridor measuring as little as a few thousand feet wide in some places. Thus, all of the explorers and emigrants heading west to California or the Oregon Territory, or simply exploring the area for scientific interest, were forced by natural barriers to pass directly through the area now occupied by roadways such as State Route (SR)-201 and Interstate 80. In fact, it is known from the writing of some of these early travelers that many established overnight campsites in this area after traveling across the broad Salt Lake Valley and before making their way across the Tooele Valley and then the harsh Great Salt Lake Desert. In particular, the invaluable journal of Heinrich Lienhard, who led the Lienhard Party through the area on their way to

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California, specifically notes that the Party stopped to camp at a spring at the north end of the mountain range [the Oquirrh Mountains] west of the Wasatch Mountains. Lienhard describes that in the "vicinity of the spring stood an immense, isolated, rounded rock under which was a cave, and those going into it found a human skeleton" (Heinrich Lienhard as quoted in Kelly 1996:65). It is believed from this description that the cave in question is Deadman (a.k.a. Dead Man's) Cave, located near, but east of, the junction of SR-201 and SR-202. Similar accounts of stopping in the area come from the diary of Virginia Reed of the Donner-Reed party, who describes traveling west across the Salt Lake Valley and camping at a spring "at the north end of Lake mountain [the Oquirrh Mountains]" (Virginia Reed as quoted in Kelly 1996:100).

In the ensuing years, hundreds of emigrants made their way through this area, though many more took the better-established route of the Oregon-California Trail that passed north of Utah and avoided the dangerous passage across the Great Salt Lake Desert altogether. Thus, known use of the area was transitory until well after the Mormon pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847.

The Mormon pioneers first settled in the eastern portion of the Salt Lake Valley, near the foothills and near known permanent sources of fresh water. Use of the area to the west of the settlement began very slowly and was almost entirely restricted to grazing of communal herds of livestock in the area east of the Jordan River. It wasn't until the early 1850s that settlers began looking to the area west of the river for possible homestead and community sites. William D. Young, a grandson of Brigham Young (then president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints [LDS Church] and leader of the Mormon pioneers), traveled into the area at the east base of the Oquirrh range, fourteen miles southwest of Salt Lake City, in search of suitable land where he could establish a homestead and begin farming. Young purportedly lived temporarily in a nearby cave ("Dead Man's Cave") (Hulse 1964:6). When the Walker [Indian] War began in 1853, an adobe fort was constructed near the mouth of Dead Man's Cave. Although little documentation exists regarding this fort's history, it is presumed that the fort was dismantled after the cessation of hostilities. Other settlers, following the Young family's example, eventually moved to the area and began establishing homesteads (Hulse 1964:6). In 1853, Abraham Coon and his sons established a stock range and settlement near the mouth of a small canyon southeast of Young's settlement (at approximately 5400 South Street). The settlement was called "Coonville" and, although the settlement was eventually abandoned, the canyon is now known as Coon Canyon and the drainage that flows out of the canyon Coon Creek (Magna Area Council 2003:1).

No official name for the Young settlement was chosen. Early settlers often called the area "Mill Stone Point," as the area was known for its numerous smooth stones suitable for grinding grain. However, stagecoach drivers had termed the area "Point of West Mountain" (Sillitoe 1996:153). Further confusing matters, early settlers routinely referred to the area as "Toronto Point" in honor of Joseph Toronto, a herdsman who maintained a herd of LDS Church president Brigham Young's livestock there (Hulse 1964:6).

During the mid-1800s freight haulers and stagecoach companies established a transportation corridor connecting the east and west sides of the Salt Lake Valley, following earlier emigrant trails. Freighters traveling along this corridor, as well as emigrant traffic heading to California, had created the "Main Street" of today's Magna by 1858 (Hulse 1964:6).

Although sparsely used at first, the area around the present townsite of Magna and at the north end of the Oquirrh Mountains was soon to become much more populated. In 1868, Brigham Young sent additional settlers to the area with directions to establish homesteads and begin farming. This new group of settlers joined the others already living in the area, with the settlers deciding to formally name the new settlement "Pleasant Green" (Magna Area Council 2003:1). By 1900, twenty families had established residences between Coonville and Pleasant Green. The economy of these settlements was based upon agriculture and ranching. During this period, community building began in earnest. In 1883,

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for example, the community established the Pleasant Green cemetery in the Oquirrh foothills, at about 3500 South Street. By 1890, in response to a law requiring all children to receive a free education, a school was constructed at 4100 South Street and 8450 West Street. This one-room school, and a second adobe brick building located at 8600 West Street and 2700 South Street, were known as the District 47 Schools. Both schools contained all grades and serviced the entire northwestern portion of the Salt Lake Valley (Magna Area Council 2003:1).

In the 1870s the population west of Salt Lake City continued to increase, including not only those areas within Utah Territory but also beyond its borders to the west, and Salt Lake City was rapidly growing into a bustling city. Railroad promoters who had been pondering over the economic opportunities created by isolated western communities and mining towns began looking for routes to construct freight (and to some degree passenger) lines throughout the area. Settlement and mining were occurring in the Tooele Valley, west of the Oquirrh Mountains, and the only access to this area was by wagon road. This spurred a number of businessmen from Salt Lake City and one from Grantsville to join together to form the Utah Western Railway Company (UWR) in 1874. Over the next several years, the company oversaw the construction of a narrow gauge rail line from Salt Lake City around the north end of the Oquirrh Mountains, through the general area of modern day Magna, and south into the Tooele Valley to the south end of Stockton Lake. Financial difficulties forced the sale of the UWR's assets in 1881. The new owners, consisting of men from Salt Lake City, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and New York City, changed the name of the line to the Utah & Nevada Railway (U&N) and planned to extend the line south into Juab County, and possibly on into Nevada (Utah Rails 2005). The U&N operated the line for another eight years, at which time it became part of the large-scale consolidation of small railroads to form the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway (OSL & UNR) (Utah Rails 2005). The OSL & UNR maintained operations along the line until 1897, when the company was reorganized into the Oregon Short Line Railroad (Robertson 1986:274).

In 1903, construction began on the Leamington Cutoff of the San Pedro, Los Angeles, and Salt Lake Railroad (SP, LA & SL) through the area between the Oquirrh Mountains and the Great Salt Lake. The Cutoff was part of an extensive rail line that stretched from northern Utah to southern California, and incorporated segments of smaller rail lines already in existence. The former Utah & Nevada line was one of these smaller lines, though only eight miles of the original roadbed between Buena Vista and Garfield were used for part of the Cutoff (Signor 1988:32); the remaining portion of the U&N line was simply abandoned. In 1916, ownership of the SP, LA & SL line was transferred to the newly reorganized Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad. The Union Pacific Railroad took controlling interest in the SP, LA & SL line in 1921, and eventually obtained full ownership of it in 1987 (Utah Rails 2005).

The arrival of the railroads spurred additional growth and connected the previously isolated community of Pleasant Green to other communities and markets within the region and nation. As part of the new railroad, the "Riter" station was constructed approximately three miles northeast of the present-day site of Magna. The small Riter town site soon grew around the station, offering a-half-dozen saloons, two stores, a bakery, a restaurant, and a few private dwellings (Hulse 1964:6-7).

As the turn of the century neared, life in the Pleasant Green area was relatively tranquil, with community growth relatively slow and centered around an agricultural economy; however, the discovery of copper deposits in the Oquirrhs transformed the Pleasant Green area into a bustling industrial mining community (Hulse 1964:7). Copper ore was first discovered in the Bingham Canyon area of the Oquirrh Mountains during the 1860s amidst the fervor of precious metals mining that had struck the area following the prospecting of soldiers from Camp Floyd. The ore was hauled out of the canyon via wagon and was generally a byproduct of lead and silver mining rather than the primary target (Notarianni 1994:115-116). It wasn't until well after the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 and the proliferation of numerous smaller branch lines and independent lines that copper mining developed as a commercial venture.

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Underground copper mining began in earnest in the Bingham Canyon area of the Oquirrh range during the early 1890s, with a brief lull during the economic depression of 1893. The ore in the canyon was relatively low-grade, however, and the costs to extract and process it exceeded the market price. As a result, planning soon turned to the more cost efficient practice of open pit mining. Two of the men involved in mining in the canyon, Samuel Newhouse and Thomas Weir, formed the Boston Consolidated Mining Company in 1898 to pursue open pit extraction of the ore (Connelos and Notarianni 1994:300). A competitor, D.C. Jackling, beat them to it though, starting the first open pit operations before Newhouse and Weir could convert their operations from underground mining. In 1903, Jackling, who became known as the "father of Utah Copper Mining" (Notarianni 1994:116), founded the Utah Copper Company, which later became the Kennecott Copper Corporation, and immediately commissioned the construction of a gravity pilot mill at nearby Copperton.

III. Copper Boom Town Era (1904-1929)

Several years after forming the Utah Copper Company, Jackling convinced Guggenheim Exploration to underwrite a multi-million-dollar bond and purchase stock in his company (Connelos and Notarianni 1994:300). The infusion of funds allowed Jackling to not only purchase steam shovels to begin his open pit operations but also to invest in the construction of an ore processing mill (the Magna Mill) east of Pleasant Green by 1906. That same year, the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) constructed a smelter at the north end of the Oquirrh Mountains to process ore from Bingham Canyon, which would be known as the Garfield Smelter. Three years later, in 1909, the Boston Consolidated Copper Company built a mill (the Arthur Mill) just west of the Magna Mill.

The opening of the copper processing mills and smelter in the Pleasant Green area created employment opportunities for thousands of workers, including many area farmers who traded their often-difficult lives trying to scrape by raising crops and livestock for a steady paycheck from wage labor. The influx of so many job seekers to the area created a local housing shortage. At first, many existing residents of the Pleasant Green area were excited by the opportunity to earn a little extra income by renting rooms in their homes to mill workers. Soon, however, available rooms were filled, and the newly arrived workers had to look elsewhere for housing. In 1906, in a partial effort to solve the problem, the Utah Copper Company purchased a plot of land (the Kessler Ranch) at the point of the Oquirrh Mountains, in the area between the site of the Garfield Smelter and the future Arthur Mill. Together with ASARCO, Utah Copper constructed a small townsite to house their workers. The town was dubbed Garfield after the now-defunct resort located nearby on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. Over the next several decades, the town purportedly grew to include more than 100 homes, several businesses, and a Rio Grande Railroad station (Anonymous n.d.). A smaller community developed directly adjacent to the Arthur Mill once it was constructed, but over time, as the mill operations expanded, portions of the community were slowly dismantled until mill facilities covered the entire area. Around this time the two companies also built a series of earthen dikes throughout the area at the north end of the Oquirrh to prevent mineral-laden water from the mills from flowing into the Great Salt Lake, creating an early iteration of the present day tailings ponds. In association with this work was the construction of a pipeline and ditch system, referred to at the time as the ASARCO Ditch and Pipeline but later known as the Kennecott Copper Corporation Canal and Pipeline. The canal and pipeline supplied water to the cooling pond at the Garfield Smelter (Horn 2004).

Also in 1906, state postal officials began complaining that the town name of Pleasant Green was too similar to another Utah town "Pleasant Grove." To ease the confusion created by the name similarity, the Pleasant Green townsfolk renamed the town "Magna" in honor of the nearby Magna Mill (Magna Area Council 2003:1).

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With the establishment of the mills and smelter at quite a distance from the actual mine site, the need arose for an efficient and cost effective way to transport the tonnage of ore being excavated. In 1905, the Utah Copper Company contracted with the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company (D&RGW) to construct a branch line, the Garfield Branch, between Welby on the D&RGW line from Bingham Canyon to smelters in Murray and Midvale, and the mills and smelter at the north end of the Oquirrh (Carr and Edwards 1989:68, 74). Within a very short period of time, the abundance of ore being transported from the mines for processing soon outstripped the capacity of the rail line. The Utah Copper Company, tired of seeing its ore piled up and waiting to be moved to the processing facilities, formed a subsidiary company, the Bingham and Garfield Railway (B&G), in 1908 and set about constructing a line from the mines directly to the mills and smelter. By 1911 the rail line had reached its final configuration, and the Utah Copper Company dropped its contract with the D&RGW to carry the company's ore (Carr and Edwards 1989:74). In 1912, the B&G expanded its services to include a branch line to the Saltair beach resort on the shores of the lake. The branch line also provided regular passenger service for residents of the company towns of Garfield and Arthur, who could ride to Saltair and then take the Salt Lake, Garfield and Western line into Salt Lake City.

Rail transportation of both passengers and freight continued to grow in the area with the 1903 incorporation of the Western Pacific Railway to build a rail line between Salt Lake City and Oakland, California. The Railway began construction of the line in early 1906, simultaneously constructing west from Salt Lake City and east from Oakland (Utah Rails 2005). Construction of the line was completed in late 1909. In 1916, the Western Pacific Railway was reorganized as the Western Pacific Railroad Company (WP) (Utah Rails 2005). A 1919 map of railroads at the north end of the Oquirrh Mountains (Carr and Edwards 1989:77) shows that the railway was originally located along the south side of a tailings pond for the Magna and Arthur Mills; it had been realigned by 1919 to the south to accommodate the construction of a new tailings pond immediately south of the old one. The SP, LA & SL line was also relocated at that time to run parallel to the WP. In the early 1980s, the Union Pacific purchased the WP and consolidated operations of the companies' lines.

Although the mine companies had made an effort to relieve at least some of the housing shortage by constructing company towns, some mine and mill workers took matters into their own hands and began constructing dugouts and other crude temporary shelters near the base of the hill on which the mills are still located (north of the west end of present-day Main Street) (Magna Area Council 2003:1). This clutter of shanties and tents soon earned the derogatory nicknames of "Ragtown" or "Dinkeyville" (Sillitoe 1996:153). By 1917, with the construction of 300 permanent homes in Magna area and the construction of tailings ponds associated with the Magna and Arthur Mills, the shanties were torn down and the few substantial homes that had been constructed in Ragtown/Dinkeyville were moved into Magna proper.

Within several years after the construction of the mills, numerous businesses had been built along the Main Street area in Magna. These businesses were able to provide for all the needs of the mill workers – saloons, food, fraternal halls, and churches. Residential neighborhoods soon began spreading to the north and south of the new commercial Main Street district. Many early residents of Pleasant Green were immigrants – primarily from Eastern Europe and Asia. Before long, several small ethnic neighborhoods were formed around the Main Street area, including "Japtown," "Snaketown," and "Little Italy" (Magna Area Council 2003:1). The Utah Copper Company continued to help in providing housing for its workers, building residences for Japanese and Korean railroad trackmen in their employ in the area east of the mills, above the old Ragtown/Dinkeyville site (Hulse 1964:8; Sillitoe 1996:153).

Transportation development in and around the Magna area included more than just rail lines. Unpaved wagon roads still comprised the bulk of alternative transportation corridors throughout the Salt Lake Valley; however, the slow but rising popularity of automobiles had begun a movement toward surfaced roadways. A nationwide effort by a group of

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businessmen to encourage automobile travel (and boost automobile sales) resulted in the construction of the Lincoln Highway across the United States in the 1910s. The highway consisted of both newly constructed components as well as existing roads that were incorporated into the route. A segment of the route passed through northern Utah, and a portion of that passed through the heart of Magna. Entering Magna from the east, the Highway route included the community's Main Street (2700 South Street) between 8400 West Street and approximately 9200 West Street. From here, it turned northwest and passed under the B&G rail line and continued on through Ragtown. The highway continued in a northerly direction, passing adjacent to Deadman's Cave, and then turning west toward the Great Salt Lake (Petersen 1997:24-25). This route appears to match the route of U.S. Highway 50 (US 50) as depicted on the 1952 USGS topographic quadrangle Garfield, Utah. US 50 was apparently realigned in the early 1960s and renamed SR-201, the new configuration of which is represented by the present roadway. Although the original Lincoln Highway segment through Magna and around the north end of the Oquirrh was earthen at first, it was eventually paved with concrete. Remnants of the road are reported to be present near Deadman's Cave, which according to one newspaper report "served as sleeping quarters to accommodate motorists at a 'reasonable cost'" (Blodgett 1996).

In the following years, technological advances in mining and milling operations, including the replacement of gravity separation by froth flotation at the mills and use of electric shovels and electrified rail lines to move the ore between the mines, mills, and smelter, resulted in increased production at the facilities. Thus the early 1900s was a time of prosperity and growth for Magna and the company towns of the Utah Copper Company. The copper mining industry was providing a steady and relatively reliable income for the community, as well as encouraging an influx of new workers. The beginning of World War I had a profound impact on residents of the Salt Lake Valley, particularly between 1914 and 1918, but lingering to some degree into the 1920s. In particular, the increased demand for metals caused by the war effort created a surge in production in Salt Lake Valley's mines and smelters, further boosting local economies (Sillitoe 1996:146). The rampant prosperity of the period was short-lived, however, as the onset of the Great Depression with the crash of the stock market in late 1929 significantly reduced outside markets for copper products. The result was a decrease in production at the area's mines and processing facilities and extensive worker layoffs.

IV. The Great Depression and Recovery (1930-1945)

By 1930, only one year after the onset of the Depression, the Arthur Mill was closed for financial reasons. The Magna Mill continued operating but at a drastically reduced level. In an attempt to provide work for as many employees as possible, the Magna Mill operated fifteen days out of the month in alternating shifts between 1930 and 1931 (Sillitoe 1996:171). By 1933, the Depression had driven mill operations down to one-fifth of normal capacity (Sillitoe 1996:171). Because the economies of Magna, Garfield, and other nearby communities and company towns were tied to the copper mining industry, the residents were particularly hard-hit by the Great Depression (Hulse 1946:8).

As a consequence of the reduced output in the Magna Mill, many area families were forced to relocate in an attempt to find work. In a somewhat unique move, the Utah Copper Company, assuming the full responsibility and expense for transportation, aided families in leaving the area in search of work. Many of these families moved as far as Ogden or Provo. Others families chose to remain near the mines and mills but they became increasingly dependent on government aid to survive. The Japanese and Korean community located near the former site of Ragtown/Dinkeyville was abandoned, and the vacant homes were either sold or torn down by the Company (Hulse 1964:8).

Federal aid to the valley was vital and communities near the mines and mills, and indeed throughout Salt Lake County as a whole, were fortunate beneficiaries. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was one of the more successful federal programs implemented locally (Sillitoe 1996:179). For example, in the summer of 1930, a sudden summer storm

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unleashed a torrent of water down the concrete lined canal on 9200 West Street. The torrent broke over the banks of the canal, and soon water was flooding down Main Street, First West Street, Second West Street, and other surrounding streets in Magna. Although there was a great loss of personal and public property, the WPA turned this potential tragedy into a boon for the community. The WPA aided in cleaning up the damage caused by the flood, thereby providing jobs for local residents. In addition, under the direction of the WPA, construction began on the Saucer Dam (located north of the Magna cemetery and near the railroad tracks) and other flood control projects (Hulse 1964:8). Through various work projects, the WPA provided some measure of relief for area residents; however, the WPA could not save the mining and railroading industries, which were among the hardest hit sectors in the weakened economy.

Unfortunately for residents of the area, the Utah Copper Company was one of the many businesses that collapsed during the Great Depression. In 1936, the company sold its remaining assets and property to the Kennecott Copper Company, a holding company for Guggenheim Exploration and a worldwide copper properties entity (Sillitoe 1996:171-172). This began the long history of Kennecott in the region.

Like the rest of the country, Magna and Garfield did not experience substantial relief from the Great Depression until the entry of the United States into World War II. The war created an unexpected demand for war related materials, specifically several types of metals. As a result, copper mills in Magna and Arthur, which had been largely idle during the depression years, experienced sudden production increases of 125 percent. The jump in production levels associated with World War II stimulated the local economy and, in particular, the economies of Magna and Garfield. Thus, with the creation of the American war machine, cities and towns like these were pulled out of the dark days of the Great Depression (Sillitoe 1996:193).

V. Post-World War II Suburbanization (1946-1972)

The Magna area continued to grow and change during and after the close of World War II. With the revival of the copper mining industry, a relatively stable economy was once again in place and jobs were available for area residents. Construction on various homes and other buildings began anew. According to Hulse (1964:10), sometime in the 1940s "the Copper Company" (presumably Kennecott Copper Company) constructed new housing on the site previously occupied by Japanese and Korean workers. These new homes were then rented to company employees at low rates. The new housing area soon earned the nickname "B. & G. Row" because the Bingham & Garfield ore train tracks ran directly below the area. By the late 1940s, Kennecott Copper Company began construction on numerous brick homes near the Magna Mill. This new neighborhood was also inhabited by company employees, and was termed "Upper Magna Row" (Hulse 1964:10).

Technological advances during the war and the increased demand for copper resulting from the war spurred changes in Kennecott's operations. In 1946, construction began on the first haulage rail tunnel at the mine. The new rail line was completed in 1948 and replaced the Bingham & Garfield line (Cononelos and Notarianni 1994:301). Electric locomotives replaced steam engines on the new line, which was dubbed the Copperton Line (a.k.a., the Copperton Low Line).

In 1959, Kennecott expanded its hold over the entire copper extraction and processing industry in the area by purchasing ASARCO's Garfield Smelter (Cononelos and Notarianni 1994:301). Kennecott continues to operate the smelter, having made improvements over the years including installation of the highly visible smokestacks in the late 1970s to comply with the Clean Air Act. In the 1980s, the company constructed a slurry pipeline system that was devised to pump pulverized ore mixed with water from the mine to the smelter. This system significantly reduced the need for overland rail or truck transport of materials.

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During the post-war period, the Magna area began transitioning toward a suburban community. New sewer and water projects, businesses, banks, post offices, and new subdivisions were all constructed during this transitional period (Hulse 1964:10). The area's increasingly large population began shifting into new subdivisions south of Magna's historical town center, as Kennecott's tailings ponds prevented movement to the north. With this shift, longer commutes to both work and shopping became more common. In the 1970s, and as part of a valley-wide westward expansion trend, the Magna area experienced continued dramatic growth. Relatively inexpensive land south and east of the historic town center saw new development in the form of moderately priced single-family homes. These new developments proved particularly attractive to middle-income working class families and younger couples. During this period, the area's population grew at an amazing rate. For instance, by 1960 Magna's population had reached 8,900; by 1970 that number was 10,000. But between 1970 and 2000, the population grew to well over 23,000. This rate of population increase was roughly double the countywide growth rate (Magna Area Council 2003:2). Despite this, the community of Magna never incorporated into a city but remained a township. During the 1950s, Magna boasted of being Salt Lake County's fourth largest "city," yet its citizens did not pay any city taxes (Hulse 1964:14). Instead, Magna residents relied on Salt Lake County to provide and maintain sewage, school buildings, a fire department, and streets and lighting. Any additional projects undertaken by the town were, in large part, paid for by resident donations. This "experiment" in unincorporated town living proved a comfortable and accepted way of life for most area residents, and Magna maintains its unincorporated status today (Hulse 1964:2003).

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F. ASSOCIATED PROPERTY TYPES

The property types presented in this MPDF are derived from an architectural reconnaissance level survey of the historic core of Magna that was conducted in 2017. A total of 432 properties were surveyed, of which 37 were non-historic parking lots, gardens, landscaped areas, or undeveloped land. The number of buildings and structures totaled 394. Of the 394 built resources, 111 were considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Of these, 15 retained a level of significance and integrity that made them architecturally significant, while 96 were deemed contributing to the historic character of Magna. A total of 250 historic buildings lacked integrity and were considered ineligible for the NRHP (non-contributing), and 33 were built after the historic period and were also ineligible (out-of-period) (Table 1). Because the history of Magna reflects the general patterns of growth and development in the American West, these buildings and structures are typical of regional housing and commercial buildings, particularly in larger and more permanent industrial mining towns.

Table 1. Summary of Evaluation Status for All Buildings and Structures in Magna, 2017

Evaluation Status	Total Properties	Percentage of Total
Eligible (Significant)	15	4%
Eligible (Contributing)	96	24%
Ineligible (Non-Contributing)	250	64%
Ineligible (Out-of-Period)	33	8%
Total	394	100%

Only one known building remains from Magna's pre-industrial period, a brick farmhouse on Main Street (Table 2). Other properties may incorporate parts of older buildings, but this was not immediately apparent during the survey and more research will be required to identify these resources. By far the greatest number of properties date to Magna's Copper Boom Town Era, composing 73 percent of the total surveyed. These include most of the brick commercial buildings on Main Street and a large number of wood-framed single family dwellings constructed between ca. 1914 and 1920. Of this number, 67 percent are considered eligible, but these are mostly the buildings on Main Street; a very high proportion of single family residences have been rendered ineligible through the application of modern siding, window replacements, and other alterations. Approximately 9 percent of the properties surveyed date to the Great Depression and Recovery period, and 18 percent date to the Post-World War II period (see Table 2). Again, due to alterations or post-1970 construction dates, most of these are not presently eligible for the NRHP.

Buildings in the historic core of Magna can be organized into three major property types: Residential Buildings; Commercial and Industrial Buildings; and Other Property Types. These (and their subtypes) are described below, as are the significance of each property type and the characteristics a specific property must possess in order to be nominated to the NRHP through this MPDF.

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Table 2. Summary of Construction Dates for Buildings and Structures in the Magna Reconnaissance Level Survey

Construction Date	Total Properties	Percentage of Total	Eligible Properties	Percentage of Eligible
Pre-Boom Town Era (1826–1903)	1	<1%	1	<1%
Copper Boom Town Era (1904–1929)	288	73%	74	67%
Great Depression and Recovery (1930–1945)	36	9%	17	15%
Post-World War II to Present (1946–2017)	69	18%	19	17%

I. Residential Buildings

Description

Single family houses account for the greatest number of buildings in historic Magna by far, and make up 87 percent of the total buildings surveyed in 2017. Among eligible properties, however, their number is disproportionately low. Residential buildings represent only 64 percent of the total number of eligible properties; most others are commercial buildings. The house types found in Magna are presented in Table 3. Very few properties from any period had associated historic outbuildings or structures, and these will generally not be a consideration when using the MPDF.

Table 3. Residential Buildings in Magna, 2017

Original Plan/Type	Total Properties	Percentage of Total	Eligible Properties	Percentage of Eligible
Central block with projecting bays	6	1%	3	3%
Hall-parlor	2	1%	0	0%
Cross wing	10	3%	2	2%
Foursquare	119	30%	12	11%
Box bungalow	42	11%	4	4%
Shotgun	33	8%	6	5%
Bungalow	52	13%	22	20%
Homestead temple house	1	<1%	1	<1%
Clipped gable	10	3%	4	4%
Period cottage	4	1%	3	3%
World War II-era cottage	24	6%	9	8%
Basement house	3	1%	0	0%
Early ranch/rambler	6	1%	4	4%

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Table 3. Residential Buildings in Magna, 2017

Original Plan/Type	Total Properties	Percentage of Total	Eligible Properties	Percentage of Eligible
Ranch	2	1%	1	<1%
Mobile home	3	1%	1	<1%
Manufactured house	10	3%	0	0%
Multi-family	3	1%	0	0%
Other late twentieth century types	6	1%	0	0%
Other early twenty-first-century types	12	3%	0	0%

* Residential types are in approximate chronological order of appearance.

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING SUBTYPES

Pre-Boom Town Era (1850-1903): Victorian Era Dwellings

Given the slow growth and agricultural nature of Pleasant Green before 1904, Victorian buildings are uncommon and only one was confirmed, a substantial brick Victorian Eclectic house at 9064 West Magna Main Street. In plan/type, it is a central block with projecting bays. Victorian Era dwellings are typically characterized by an emphasis on picturesque details, many of which were based on medieval styles and architectural components. As a result of advances in building construction, such as balloon framing, buildings also began to gain eclectic architectural details (such as wall extensions and overhangs), as compared with earlier box-shaped structures (McAlester 2014:324-315). No examples of earlier pioneer era buildings were noted. A few may be present in the survey area but have been altered to the extent that they are not identifiable at the reconnaissance survey level.

Copper Boom Town Era (1904-1929): Foursquares, Bungalows, and Shotguns

The majority of historic housing stock in Magna dates to this period. A few examples of late nineteenth-century house forms like hall-parlors, cross wings, and homestead temple forms were noted, although these were all built between about 1904 and 1914 (see Table 3). A hall-parlor house has two principal rooms arranged in a simple, rectangular form, and is typically side-gabled with a symmetrical façade composed of a central door flanked by windows. A cross wing house is composed of two wings that intersect at right angles, creating a floor plan with a “T” or an “L” shape. In Magna, all identified hall-parlors and cross wings were one story, wood-framed dwellings with restrained ornamentation. The single homestead temple house, gable fronted and one and one-half stories tall, was also wood-framed. These older house forms are found scattered throughout the residential streets south of Main Street.

But the most common historic residential building types are foursquares (one-story houses, square or rectangular in plan, with a hipped or pyramidal roof, sometimes with a shed-roofed front porch), bungalows (one-story, rectangular houses with low-pitched hip or gable-front roofs, an integral or attached front porch, and an open, informal floor plan), and box bungalows (small, simple bungalows usually without front porches). Together, these house types form more than 50 percent of all building types surveyed in Magna (see Table 3). Shotgun houses with bungalow details account for another 8 percent of all building types. Bungalows were extremely popular throughout Utah from about 1905 to 1925, but these were usually of brick and Magna’s large collection of wood-framed bungalows is unusual. As well, one-story, wood-framed foursquares, box bungalows, and shotgun houses were relatively uncommon except in the state’s mining towns, of

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which Magna is a prime example. These houses are found in large groups on the residential streets south of Main Street. Similarities in massing and design suggest that they were built rapidly from standard plans in response to the urgent need for housing during the copper boom years, especially the period between 1914 and 1920.

Most of Magna's foursquares and bungalows were lightly framed and originally clad in wood siding (shiplap, narrow clapboards, drop siding, or a combination of two). In the historic period, wood siding would have been the predominant material on more than 50 percent of all properties in the survey area. Today, only 5 percent of properties display original wood siding. Most (nearly 60 percent) have been clad in modern aluminum or vinyl siding, which reduces maintenance and improves insulation but affects historic integrity. Many houses have had windows and doors replaced as well, and these cumulative changes have rendered many properties ineligible for the NRHP. Fortunately, the modern siding likely covers the original wood, and restoration is possible for interested property owners.

Very few Period Revival cottages (house types that retained the basic bungalow floor plan but had steeply pitched roofs and featured Colonial Revival, English Tudor, or other historic-period revival styling on the exterior) were built in Magna during these years. According to Utah Division of State History (UDSH) data, two of the four noted in the survey were moved from Garfield. Clipped-gable cottages (essentially period cottages with less steeply pitched roofs, usually side-gabled, that were clipped at either end of the ridgeline) were somewhat more popular (see Table 3). Brick was the most common material used for these house types.

The Great Depression and Recovery (1930-1945): Period Revival and World War II-Era Cottages

Very few Depression-era residential buildings were constructed in Magna, unsurprising given the economic distress and depopulation in the area. A few representative examples of foursquares, bungalows, and clipped gable cottages were built during the 1930s and can be found interspersed with older housing stock. At the beginning of World War II, however, the resurgence of mining in Magna allowed for construction of a significant number of new houses designed in a simplified style popular at the time, a house type that came to be known as the World War II Era cottage (see Table 3). It was typically a one story house, square or rectangular, and boxy, with shallow eaves and very little ornamentation. The house plan "economized space and allowed for easily mass-producible housing at a time when resources and manpower were scarce. The earlier period cottage types transitioned in the 1940s as the appearance became less vertical and more boxy and compact. Gables are not as steeply pitched and the overall appearance is simpler" (Utah Division of State History 2016). Later period examples often have attached garages. In Magna and elsewhere, the early ranch house soon replaced the small, simple cottage; it was larger in size, low and rectangular, with minimal architectural detail but sometimes with an attached garage. For all houses built in Magna during this period, original building materials included wood siding (for World War II-Era cottages) and brick (for most other types).

Post-World War II Suburbanization (1946-1972): Traditional Cottages and Ranch Houses

The historic core of Magna was nearly fully developed by this period, and buildings from the era are present as infill among older residential and commercial properties. As with earlier periods, the buildings are modest in scale and style. Those built within the historic period (before the 1970s) include a few World-War II-era cottages and early ranch houses as well as a scattering of later ranch houses. Modifications like the application of asbestos or aluminum siding were also made to improve and update older houses during this time. No significant historic buildings from the period were noted, but representative contributing examples of most residential types can be found.

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Significance

A property must meet three standards in order to be eligible for the NRHP: it must be of historic age (approximately 50 years old or older), it must be significant within one or more historic contexts, and it must retain integrity sufficient to convey its significance (National Park Service 1997). Significance is defined by four criteria. Criterion A applies to properties associated with important patterns of history; Criterion B applies to those associated with historically important persons; Criterion C applies to properties significant for their architectural or design characteristics; and Criterion D applies to properties significant for their data potential. While a property can be significant under multiple criteria, it need be significant under only one criterion to be potentially eligible. In addition, a property must also retain integrity to be eligible for the NRHP. Integrity is determined through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. A property usually needs to retain integrity in a majority of aspects to convey its significance and satisfy NRHP eligibility requirements.

Most residential buildings in Magna will be significant under Criterion A for their association with the broad patterns of history in one or more of the four temporal periods defined above and in one or more areas of significance such as Exploration/Settlement, Community Planning and Development, Industry, Architecture, Social History, or Ethnic Heritage. Research into specific properties may reveal associations with historically important persons, particularly in the mining industry and community development, thus making a few properties significant under Criterion B. Well-preserved examples of vernacular architecture from each period will also be significant under Criterion C, particularly those from the Copper Boom Town Era that were so characteristic of Magna and its mining-town housing but that now are so rare. Few if any properties will be eligible under Criterion D, which is typically applied to archaeological sites.

Location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling will be the aspects of integrity most important in conveying the significance of the residential buildings in Magna and thus making a significant property eligible for the NRHP. Because unaltered examples of vernacular houses from the Copper Boom Town Era are rare, accepting a greater degree of alteration to these properties is justified, particularly in terms of materials, workmanship, and feeling.

Registration Requirements

The following requirements must be met for buildings in Magna to be considered eligible for the NRHP under the "Residential Buildings" property type.

1. The building was constructed between 1850 and 1972 and used as a residence during one or more of the four historic periods outlined in this MPDF.
2. The building relates to one or more of the four historic periods and is significant under Criterion A, B, C, and/or D.
3. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance, particularly in the aspects of location, design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Common integrity considerations include the following:
 - a. Minor and easily reversible changes (such as the addition of awnings over windows, the replacement of doors, or the replacement of a front porch with one similar in scale and design) generally will not result in ineligibility.
 - b. The addition of modern siding by itself generally will not render the building ineligible. If combined with other significant changes, like window replacement or an addition on the façade, the building will most likely be ineligible.

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- c. A porch is a relatively ephemeral feature of a building and historic porches were routinely repaired and replaced. The removal or replacement of a front porch with one of similar scale and style may not result in ineligibility.
- d. Alterations and additions that are more than 50 years old and reflect the architectural trends of a later historic period may have achieved significance in their own right and will not necessarily affect integrity.
- e. If the building is a rare intact example of a particular house type in Magna, a greater degree of alteration may be acceptable. For example, a Copper Boom Town Era foursquare, bungalow, box bungalow, or shotgun house that has been covered with newer siding but generally retains its original form, massing, and a few windows or other significant architectural features may be considered eligible. Similarly, one of these house types that retains its original siding but has newer windows or a new porch, or a significant addition on the side or rear of the house, may also be considered eligible.
- f. In most cases, if a building has been moved from its original location after its period of significance, Criteria Consideration B should be applied. But written accounts indicate that some houses may have been moved to Magna from Garfield, Arthur, and even Ragville in the 1910s and 1920s as they were dismantled to accommodate industrial expansion, and perhaps also in the 1930s as company towns were partially abandoned. This potentially affects integrity in the aspect of location, but relocation during the historic period of significance marks an important event for these properties and it was a common practice, even a defining characteristic, of mining towns. These types of moved properties are an important part of Magna's history and should generally be considered eligible if they meet other aspects of integrity.

II. Commercial and Industrial Buildings

Description

Commercial and industrial buildings are almost entirely confined to Magna's Main Street and account for 9 percent of the total buildings surveyed in 2017. Among eligible properties, however, the number of commercial buildings is disproportionately high, accounting for 31 percent of the total. Uses include general storefronts as well as a few specialized functions like a bank, theater, and service station (Table 4).

Table 4. Commercial and Industrial Buildings in Magna, 2017

Original Plan/Type	Total Properties	Percentage of Total	Eligible Properties	Percentage of Eligible
1-part commercial block	28	7%	25	23%
2-part commercial block	3	1%	3	3%
Vault (commercial)	1	<1%	1	<1%
Enframed window wall	1	<1%	0	0%
Commercial/industrial block	1	<1%	1	<1%
Drive-in	1	<1%	1	<1%
Service station	1	<1%	0	0%
Theater	2	1%	2	2%
Other commercial/public	5	1%	4	4%

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Few, if any, commercial buildings were built in the Pre-Boom Town Era and none were noted in the survey. But many one-story brick commercial buildings from the Copper Boom Town Era are present along Main Street, built in response to both population growth and the establishment of the Lincoln Highway through town. These are well preserved, although the extent of storefront window replacement is unclear. The Empress Theater (9104 West Magna Main Street) and Panama Building (9087 West Magna Main Street), a rare two-story property, are key buildings on the street, as is the imposing but more altered Magna Ethnic and Mining Museum (9056 West Magna Main Street). Architecturally, building types are predominantly 1-part commercial blocks (single-story buildings, usually with large plate-glass display windows and transoms for added natural light). These compose 23 percent of all eligible properties in the survey area, a strikingly high proportion and an indication that Magna Main Street is a good candidate for a historic district (see Table 4). Nearly all commercial buildings are of brick construction.

Very few Depression or World War II-era commercial buildings were constructed in Magna, again unsurprising given the town's economic distress and depopulation. No significant historic buildings from the Post-World War II period were noted, but representative contributing examples of most commercial types are present as scattered infill.

Significance

Most commercial and industrial buildings in Magna will be significant under Criterion A for their association with the broad patterns of history during the Copper Boom Town Era and in one or more areas such as Commerce, Community Planning and Development, Industry, Architecture, Social History, Entertainment/Recreation, and Ethnic Heritage. Research into specific properties may reveal associations with historically important persons, particularly in the mining industry, thus making a few properties significant under Criterion B. Well-preserved examples of commercial architecture will also be significant under Criterion C, particularly those from the Copper Boom Town Era that represent Magna's mining heyday and commercial success. Few if any properties will be eligible under Criterion D, which is typically applied to archaeological sites. Location, design, setting, feeling, and association will be the most important aspects of integrity in conveying the significance of the commercial buildings in Magna and thus making a property eligible for the NRHP.

Registration Requirements

The following requirements must be met for buildings in Magna to be considered eligible for the NRHP under the "Commercial and Industrial Buildings" property type.

1. The building was constructed between 1850 and 1972 and used for a commercial or industrial purpose during one or more of the four historic periods outlined in this MPDF.
2. The building relates to one or more of the four historic periods and is significant under Criterion A, B, C, and/or D.
3. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance, particularly in the aspects of location, design, setting, feeling, and association with the commercial life of the town. Common requirements include the following:
 - a. Overall, the building retains its original mass and scale. Minor additions to the rear of a building will not affect integrity.
 - b. The building retains its original fenestration pattern on the primary façade, including the original location and continued presence of a storefront. Storefronts were frequently altered to update commercial properties and

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the replacement of bulkheads, glazing, doors, and transoms is acceptable if the building retains a similar type of storefront (e.g., open and glazed). The sides of a building should retain much of the original fenestration pattern while greater modifications to the rear are acceptable.

- c. Buildings with façade renovations conducted during the 1990s as part of a program run by the Redevelopment Agency of Salt Lake County (RDA) may still retain integrity. To retain integrity in this case, the renovations should not have resulted in the large-scale removal of original materials (but may have covered them), or the alteration of design elements (such as fenestration patterns). To retain integrity the alterations should be reversible.
- d. Alterations and additions that are more than 50 years old and reflect architectural trends of a later historic period may have achieved significance in their own right and will not necessarily affect integrity.
- e. Damage as a result of the March 18, 2020, earthquake that is limited in severity and has not resulted in the condemning of a building or irreparable damage to specific character-defining features of a building will not be considered to cause the loss of integrity. Damaged character-defining features repaired using in-kind materials and appropriate construction methods will still contribute to the integrity of the building.

III. Other Property Types

In addition to residential and commercial buildings, only two other property types were identified during the 2017 survey: religious properties and a public park (with a baseball field and associated structures). These account for less than 2 percent of the total properties surveyed (Table 5). Further research on individual resources may identify other non-commercial and non-residential properties that can be included under this broad heading.

Table 5. Other Historic Property Types in Magna, 2017

Original Plan/Type	Total Properties	Percentage of Total	Eligible Properties	Percentage of Eligible
Church/meetinghouse	2	1%	2	2%
Stadium/grandstand	1	<1%	1	<1%

Only one church was identified from the Copper Boom Town Era, Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church. The second church, Magna Community Baptist Church, dates to the Great Depression and Recovery Period and is presently listed on the NRHP. Two churches is a very low number given the importance of religious institutions in the development and social stability of industrial mining towns during the early twentieth century, and especially in light of the religious and ethnic diversity usually found in such places. The absence of easily identifiable buildings housing fraternal or social organizations, also a mainstay of mining-town societies in the American West, is also unusual. Further research may identify the former locations of these properties, which may include both demolished buildings and those now used for other purposes.

Significance

The known non-residential and non-commercial properties in Magna will be significant under Criterion A for their association with the broad patterns of history during the Copper Boom Town Era and Great Depression and Recovery

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Period, and in areas of significance such as Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Entertainment/Recreation, Religion, and Ethnic Heritage. Research into specific properties may reveal associations with historically important persons, particularly in the mining industry or community development, thus making a few properties significant under Criterion B. Well-preserved examples of religious architecture and other types of buildings will also be significant under Criterion C. Few if any properties will be eligible under Criterion D, which is typically applied to archaeological sites. Because this property type is so broad, the relative importance of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association in conveying significance may vary for individual properties.

Registration Requirements

The following requirements must be met for buildings in Magna to be considered eligible for the NRHP under the "Other Properties" property type.

1. The building was constructed between 1850 and 1972 and used for a non-residential or non-commercial purpose during one or more of the four historic periods outlined in this MPDF.
2. The building relates to one or more of the four historic periods and is significant under Criterion A, B, C, and/or D.
3. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance, particularly in the aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
 - a. Overall, the building retains its original mass and scale. Minor additions to the rear of a building will not affect integrity.
 - b. The building retains association with its original use, such as use as a place of worship or a sports venue.
 - c. Minor and easily reversible changes (such as the replacement of doors, alterations to paint colors, or other minor changes in the appearance of the building) generally will not result in ineligibility.
 - d. The addition of modern siding by itself generally will not render the building ineligible. If combined with other significant changes, like window replacement or an addition on the façade, the building will most likely be ineligible.
 - e. Alterations and additions that are more than 50 years old and reflect architectural trends of a later historic period may have achieved significance in their own right and will not necessarily affect integrity.
4. A religious property must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration A and its significance judged in secular terms and justified on architectural, artistic, or historic grounds.

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G. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The boundaries of this MPDF coincide with those developed for a 2017 architectural reconnaissance level survey of the historic downtown core of Magna, Utah, and were chosen by Salt Lake County Unincorporated Historic Preservation Commission and Magna Township in consultation with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office. The survey roughly encompasses the area between West 2880 South/West 2900 South Streets on the south to West 2600 South Street on the north, and between South 9200 West Street on the west and slightly past South 8800 West Street on the east (Figures 1 and 2). The boundary was drawn specifically to include key areas of historic commercial and residential development in the central and northwest parts of Magna, while excluding other areas of modern development on the north edge of town.

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H. SUMMARY OF IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION METHODS

This MPDF is primarily based on SWCA's 2017 architectural reconnaissance level survey (RLS) conducted in Magna, Utah. The survey was comprehensive and included all properties within the survey boundary. Previous RLS surveys had been conducted for parts of Magna, Utah, but all were completed before 1993, prior to the creation of the UDSH PreservationPro database, and information was outdated and incomplete. As a result, the 2017 RLS served as both an update of limited existing data and a survey of previously unrecorded properties.

Identification and assessment of properties involved several steps. During the RLS, property boundaries were first mapped using Salt Lake County Assessor Data. Street addresses, parcel numbers, and estimated construction dates were listed on RLS forms. A survey of all properties within the survey area was then conducted by SWCA's cultural resource technicians on May 11th and 12th, 2017. The survey results were entered into the UDSH PreservationPro database and the data was then processed and compiled into the final project report, "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Magna, Utah" (Oliver and Hovanes 2017), which forms the basis of this MPDF.

As a part of data processing, all properties identified in the RLS were evaluated for NRHP eligibility. SWCA's evaluations followed NPS standards as outlined in Section F of this MPDF, and were based on a given property's age, significance, and integrity. Two properties in Magna have been previously listed on the NRHP, the Empress Theater (NRIS #85000962) at 9104 West Magna Main Street (2700 South Street) (listed in 1985) and Magna Community Baptist Church (NRIS # 86001233) at 2916 South 8900 West Street (listed in 1986). A third property, the Webster School, was listed in 2000 but was destroyed by fire in 2004 and subsequently removed from the Register.

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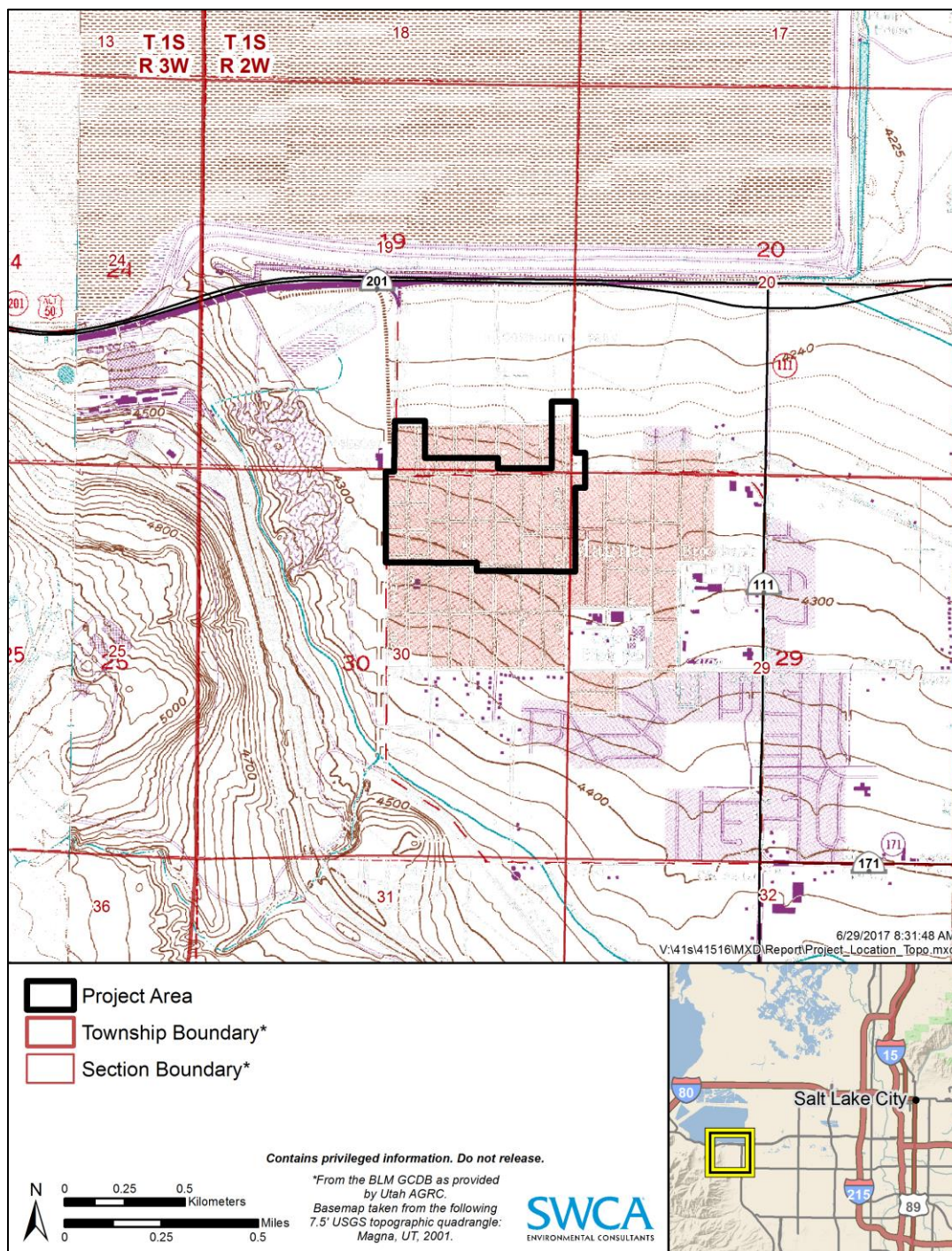


Figure 1. Reconnaissance level survey project location for Magna, Utah, 2017.

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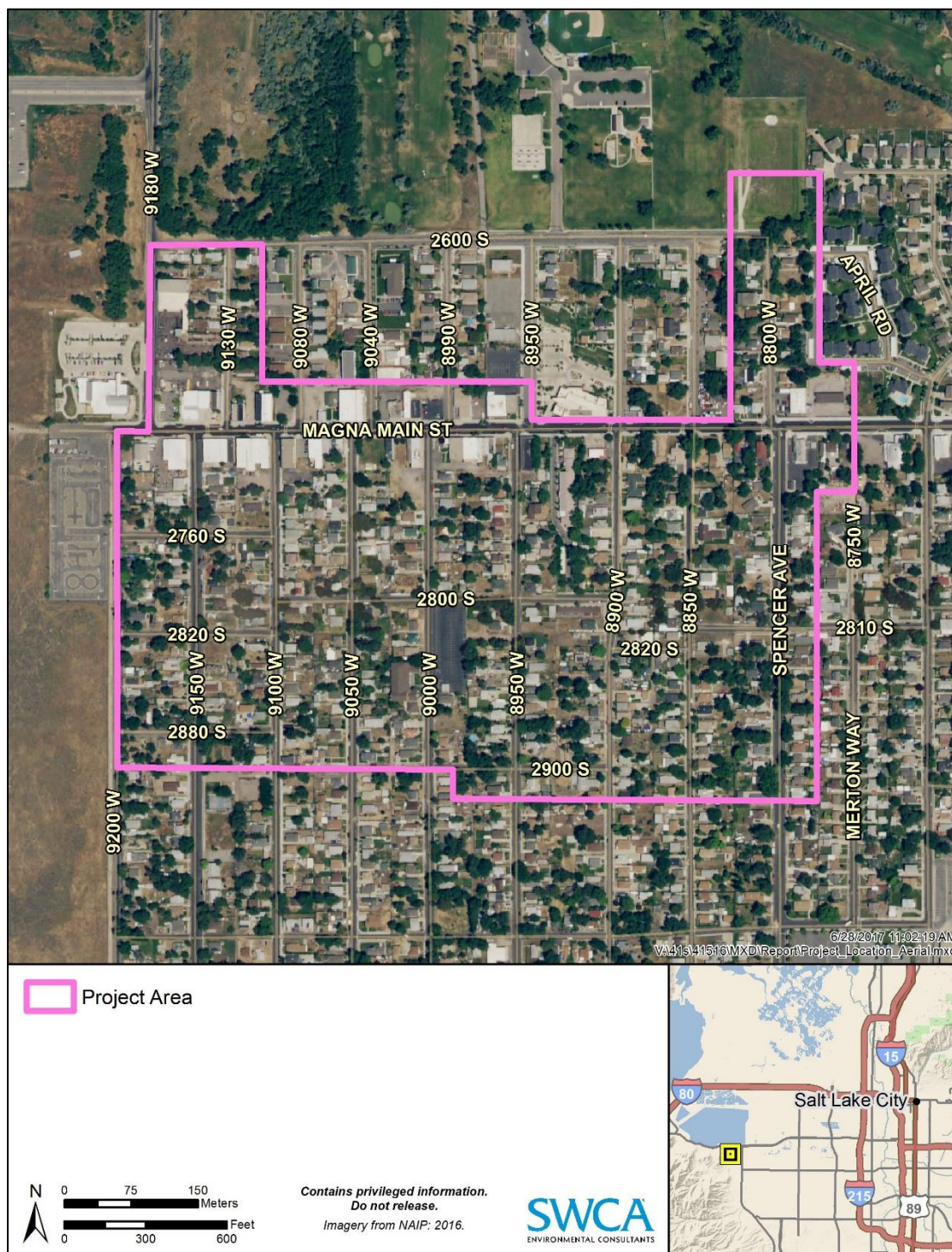


Figure 2. Reconnaissance level survey area boundary for Magna, Utah, 2017, which coincides with the geographic boundary covered by this MPDF.

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